and clumsy and not a desirable addition to the furniture of a tasteful apartment, and, secondly, that the carbons could not always be depended upon. The lamps would grow warm, and in cooling the scaling material would frequently crack, admitting the air, and promptly burning the carbon the next time it was lighted. It was found very difficult to get rid of every trace of oxygen. So long as any remained, mixed with the nitrogen, it was impossible to prevent the combustion of the carbon. Frequently it was found that there was enough air left in the carbon to destroy it in a short time. It may be said that Mr. Sawyer has continued his experiments diligently, and is still going on with them at the present time. He has a new lamp now, which he guarantees to buru 500 hours, but he has not been able to produce a perfect vacuum in his glass globe yet, or to exclude the oxygen completely from his

nitrogen.
MR. EDISON TRIES PLATINUM. Mr. Edison took up the problem of the electric light a little over a year ago. Like Sawyer, he de use from the beginning of the well-known law of Ohm for the subdivision of the electric current. In passing a current from a heavy main wire to a number of equal branches, the current is exactly enbdivided according to the number of branches. Mr. Edison saw that he could divide the power of his current sufficiently to maintain any number of small lights, 10,000 or any other number, on one cir-ouis, provided that a good lamp could be made to give out the light.

He tried the experiment first of using a wire of hardened platinum. The startling announcement, made in his behalf, in September, a year ago, that he had solved the whole problem with his platinum lamp, is well remembered. In spite of that aucoment, Mr. Edison has never been able to utilize the idea of a platinum burner, either in a m or any other way. He tried the experiof enclosing the platinum in a globe in a vacuum, and found it econdescent wire was less in a vacuum than in the open air, and the energy of rest was therefore seved for the purposes of ht. But that did not obvious the fatal defects of lamp, against which he has struggled in vain it all the energy of a strong nature for over a year.

One trouble was that the current could not be so successfully regulated as to make the lamp answer for practical every day use. Mr. Edison used 17 teet of wire in the coil which served as a burner by becoming meandescent. There was a constant teniency of the current to form a voltaic are somewhere in the length of the coil between its adjacent par s. Whenever the arc formed, the coil melted, and away went the lamp. Mr. Edison tried to mental this the mosseent wire, and employed zinc and other substances for this purpose. It was all in vant.

described, and must be left to the imagenation of the read it.

Mr. Edison and his assistants were astonished and exhibited he and description, and to-day, now that these brops of carbonized paper, scaled in a vacuum, seem to them to have solved the problem of the electric lighting of dwellings at last, there are none in the whole wide world, who have heart of it, so completely astonated by it as Mr. Edison, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Upton, and the other neople in the shops at Mento Park. They have bever dreamed that their long months and years of hard work could be ended in this way, normpily, and almost by a accident. The suidenness of it takes away their oreath. It is true that time may develop unlooked-for defects in the new system, but the new style of lump has row been tested rigorously for more than two weeks, and it has as yet shown no fatal weakness, and it seems to them a practical lamp. They have seen so many promising experiments end bruptly in domaster that they can scatcely realize their present good luck.

POINTS ABOUT THE LAMP.

Mr. Edison is not content to stop where he is, and he is even now preparing to use a different paper burner from that in the horseshoe form. He has, within a few days past, carbonized some Bristol-board barners in the form of very slender rings. He hopes that these will give a more brilliant light. The horseshoe burner has a resistance of 100 obras, and gives the light of one gas-burner. Mr. Edison wishes to secure a resistance of 200 ohms. If he come that he will be content-for a few days at least. A lamp with a burner in the form of a ring was tried on Tuesday, and certainly was much more brilliant than the

It has been found that ten of the new style of lamps can be maintained in the shops by the expenditure of one horse power. In practice, eight, net, can be maintained. Some of the energy of the current will be lost in the conducting wires. The lamps give a brilliant, pure, mellew light, equal to that of a gasburner. The lamps are about four inches long. small and delicate, and comely enough for use in any apartment. They can be removed from a chandelier as readily as a glass stopper from a bottle, chandeller as readily as a glass stopper from a bottle, and by the same motion. The current is turned on and off by the simple means of turning a little button. The lawps are simplicity itself in sem of construction and can be made for 25 cents a piece.

A few of the lamps which have been in use the longest in the Menlo Park laboratory appear to be a little duller than the others. Time will tell what this is due to.

little duller than the others. Time will tell what this is due to.

The cost of electric lighting by this system is not yet known, of course. It is all so new that no experiments have been made. An experiment is soon to be made by carrying wires down to the yillage of Rahway, four miles from Monlo Park, and lighting dwellings down there, in order to determine what loss of power there is in conducting the enrout over large areas, and also to estimate the cost of main and distributing wires. The intention is to put up 900 lights, so as to employ the full strength of the 50 horse-power engine which drives the generators. All estimates of the cost of Highting must be surely setting until that test is made. Mr. Edines claims that with the new lamp be can light large areas from a central station

for less cost than gas. But the plant required is very expensive and nothing yet has been proved about this important question.

JOHN BRIGHT ON AMERICA.

be lost when the recent a proper threshood, From this point north the operation of "staking out ponds" in front or the various bouses was begun Satur-day, the rec being from two to three moines thick that morning. At this point the lee was very tough and im-even in thickness, and some judgment in selection was

even in thickness, and some indigment in selection was necessary.

The enermons crop gathered all along the river inst year has proved in excess of the season's demand, and it is estimated that healt one-third of the amount saved is still on hand. Some houses have not been opened at all, in fact. The employment of labor in harvesting will thus be instertally diminished. A few new houses have been constructed, how-ver, and if the weather remains propitions a heavy crop will again be housed. The appliances for gathering now in use here are so perfect that two weeks of favorable weather will fill every house on the river. Piffeen years ago it took all Winter to do this.

Fair wages will be paid by all the companies at the start this year, and thus all strikes will be obviated. Money chough has been made by the companies the past season to pay the men well.

NEWPORT GOSSIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1 .- Ex-Mayor Bedlow. of this city, a member of an honored Knickerbocker family, is now engaged in writing a play. He is the leading member of the Bellevue Dramatle Club, of this city, whose membership is almost wholly made up of Summer

residents.
Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. William Oothoot and Mrs. Harriet N. Pond, all of New York, have rented cottages here for the season of 1840. Two casino entertainments have taken place during

the past week.

The Casino committee has not as yet awarded a building contract. The bids are all in New-York, and were to be opened the latter part of last week. The local build

ing contract. The bids are all in New-York, and were to be opened the latter part of last week. The local build ers were given an opportunity to figure on the job, but it is not believed that they have secured the prize, it being generally understood that the contract will be awarded to a New-York builder. It is expected that some of the buildings will be ready for use during the coming season.

Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., who recently returned on the Ailance from a three years cruise, has been ordered to the torpede station in this harbor as an instructor in eleogricity, reteving Lieutenant Washburn Haynard, was here been erdered to the Tennoseco.

Lieutenant Rotterin Blumons, of the steamer Providence of the fall Ever lies, is reported to be seriously lift at his bone in Warren, sear this place. He has long been known as an efficient commander of steamers plying between large and few York.

The steamers british and Frevidence are being repaired at this place. A large amount of money is to be expended on both bear.

The very difficult to find fault with a dear little three-part-old who buries his beed under the clothes and sings it. Bow Lisy me down to sleep. Pop goes the wessel.

we giver of the week aftern the chearlife river from this point north and to some distance south. Navigation closed more normally than near a comboning meaning the form the point of the might line from the post bed past an income of a few additional tip, and there has a fermion influences of sunday before hed here a minimal to a fine were still in near we contain a fermion of fleating early in south of the fermion of the knick above to the past of the first and other incompany, and other incompany and other incompany are also believed the interpretation of the knick above the interpretation of the containing output, and other incompany are also believed to the past of the first of the

in the first throughout the contrary of the fair twentee and measures. Hear, hear! I tarefer when I am comparing the territory of the fair Kengdom with the I inted States, I am containing an said to that which contributes to the material revenue of the country of which I am speaking.

If you look at the map of the University of the fair twentee of the country of which I am speaking.

If you look at the map of the University of the fair twentee of the country of which I am speaking.

If you look at the map of the University of the fair twentee of the country of which I am speaking was the man speak of the Republic of the laws as the an interest of the laws the said of the American I now. There has been some discussion as to whether it is a destination of the fair the producing of the twenty of the twenty of the transport of the

European governments—[cheers]—all needless expenditure, all unnecessary and grinding taxation, every harsh and needless isw, foreign policy which is foolish or wicked, and costly laws which bind up the land and cause the great bulk of the population to be absolutely divorced from it. [Cheers.]

| MICHIGAN DESTRUMENT | MARCHES | MA

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

CURIOUS TALK OF AN INDIAN AGENT, Stonley, Aprel of the Southern Utes, in Chicago Tribune Pateriete.

Ouray is smart, good and honest; speaks broken English and good and good and and good are of the troops; but a fraid their hard and other property will be take in from them. General Haten, of the Commission is a genticeman, but Assums is a fool, a blackguars, and werse. Oursy restored the cap ives, and every article of property taken from the agency. Horses money and clothing even. The Government owes the Utes enough to make them independent if they were paid. They now owe them \$200.000, and an anuly of \$25,000 per year. They are not traing torget golly Indians; not trying to punish the manufacers of Mecker and party, but are trying to defraud these indians of their hands and just dues from the Government. I return to my agency to-morrow.

Prom The Allegem (Mich. Journal.

It is not often we call the attention of Republicans to the prospectus of any periodical. The case of the greatest of American Journals. The New York The Progressive of the greatest of American Journals. The New York The Progressive of the greatest of American Journals. The New York The Principle of the great of the greatest of American Journals. The New York The Principle of the great what edition you order, whether it be the Daily. Semi-Weekly or Weekly. The Trinciple has regular correspondents at all the most important political and commercial centres in the world. Its readers represent the cultured people of our Nation, and we are rejuled to know they were never more numerous. But read The Trinciples of our Nation, and we are rejuled to know they were never more numerous. But read The Trinciples of the great newspaper which was founded by Horace Greeley. Unfor the editorship of Whitelaw Rold, The Trinciples is emphatically speaking, the most political newspaper on this Coutinent. It is Stalwart Republican to the core. Probably no American newspaper accompilished more for the giorians Republican party than The Trinciple during the campaign of 1876 and at every state election which has been held since. It was The Trinciple that uncarthed the cipher telegrams welch had once the frandulent and corrupt work of the Thichailes at the last campaign. Every person who intends to keep completely posted on perifical, selectific, literary, artistic, and agricultural subjective and useful for the scholar, the workingman, the farmer, and in the household should take this great newspaper. The New-York 'Jubenke offer are promised in the household should take the great newspaper. The New-York 'Jubenke offer are promised in the Old or New World. We mean Chambers's

THE REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL.

Prom The Burlingles (N. J.) Enterprise.

The new departure by The Tribune in publishing a Sunday edition is one of the very best improvements made to that thoroughly able, efficient and conscientions newspaper. Its fame, established by its great founder, whose memory the entire fraternity of the country venerates, has hever dimmed; but it has been left for these safer days, and its present management, to lift it up before a whole great people as the representative of all that is posmile in journalism, the silvocate of right and justice, the defender of truth, and has stern monitor, politing out wrong and injustry, political and social crime, and demagogism of every anade. It has never been a botter paper than it is to-day, and the printing of its Sunday edition fills a histus long regretted in the journalistic saverpriss of New Tork. May it live and present and is the purpose of the country.

A man who had \$65 stoken from him re-

A man who had \$65 stolen from him re-ceived a note wite \$25 saying: "I stoled your most, Remorse naws at my constone and I send some if it beek. When remorse naws again I'll send you some more."